

NEW RECORDS OF NORTH DAKOTA PLANTS

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In 1961 I gave a ten-year supplement to my Handbook (Stevens 1950), which was incorporated as an (unpaged) appendix to the third printing of the book (1963). The intention was to provide a second supplement in 1970, but at that date active collecting was proceeding, especially in the western part of the state and this supplement was postponed. In the meantime several partial lists have appeared and it seems desirable not to postpone this one longer.

In addition to species which are reported for the first time (marked with *), a few significant additional locations for other species are included. Mere changes in names are usually not mentioned.

Botrychium lunaria L. was found in Burke County in 1971 by *Glen Hegstad*.

**Equisetum palustre* L. was reported by Barker (1971) for Ransom County.

**Equisetum scirpoides* Michx. was reported by Stewart (1970) from Barnes County.

**Pinus banksiana* Lamb. Several cone-bearing and seedling trees were found near McLeod, in Richland County in 1970 (*Gerald Seiler* 1775). This is presumably a forest planting but the record has not been found.

**Bromus squarrosus* L. Abundant in an abandoned, sandy field, Kidder County in 1971, *Stevens* 3292, 3294.

**Chloris virgata* Sw. This probably was an escape from S C S nursery at Mandan, Morton County, September 13, 1962, *Geo. Karey*.

**Cinna arundinacea* L. was collected at two locations in Ransom County, *Stevens* 2742, 2761.

**Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steud. was reported by Barker (1971) from Ransom County.

**Polypogon monspeliense* L. is recorded from LaMoure County, *H. Kantrud*, September 30, 1970; Slope County in 1970, *Zaczkowski* 4000; Williams County in 1971, *G. D. Hegstad*.

**Triplasis purpurea* (Walt.) Chapm. was collected in two places in Richland County in 1964 (*W. Wanek* 124).

**Sporobolus airoides* Torr. is confirmed by *N. Zaczkowski* 3012, 3017, and 4257.

**Carex alopecoidea* Tuckerman was reported by Stewart (1970). I had tentatively placed here a specimen from Richland County, *Stevens* 88. O. A. Kolstad at the University of Kansas, who examined all of our North Dakota *Carex* in 1965, put this as *C. stipata* but part of a sheet of *stipata* in *C. alopecoidea*. Presumably all five stalks were from one clump (which proves nothing). Kolstad referred to *alopecoidea* one specimen from Barnes County, *Stevens* in 1950.

**Carex capillaris* L. Bottineau County in 1961, *Stevens* 2499.

Carex davisii Schw. & Torr. Our specimens reported as *C. gracillima* were placed here by Kolstad. Stewart (1970) reported **C. buxbaumii*, **C. lacustris*, **C. lasiocarpa*, **C. limosa* and **C. vesicaria*.

**Iris missouriensis* Nutt. A specimen was received, but not saved, from Mrs. Paul DeKrey, Tappen, Kidder County in 1968. G. D. Hoag visited the place and reported a number of clumps in a depression of the prairie. Richard Williams found it in northeastern Emmons County in 1971.

**Juglans nigra* L. can be regarded as naturalized because it is often planted and squirrels carry the nuts to other places. At least three seedlings appeared in our yard, presumably from nuts from a tree across the street (one, replanted about 15 years ago is still growing) and I have seen others at several places.

**Juncus vaseyi* Engelm. A specimen from Bottineau County was determined by L. J. Harms.

Quercus ellipsoidalis E. J. Hill. Little (1971, map 163 E) shows this extending into Richland County but we have no knowledge of such (may be planted).

Atriplex glabriuscula Edmonst. The specimens reported as this (*Stevens*, 1963) are now referred to *A. heterosperma* Bunge by Aellen and by Frankton (1968) who

uses *A. subspicata* (Nutt.) Rydb. for what we had called *A. hastata*, but retained one specimen from Richland County, *Bell* 377, as *A. hastata*, also one from Clay County, Minnesota.

**Lychnis chalcedonica* L. We have two specimens, presumably escapes. Benson County, *J. Lunell* in 1917 "bordering a slough", and Dickey County, *K. M. Larson* in 1965.

**Salix pedicillata* Pursh was collected in McHenry County, *Stevens* 3225, in the fen cited by *Stewart* (1970).

Eriogonum gordonii Benth. was reported as *E. trichopes* (*Stevens* 1960) but apparently is *E. gordonii* or close to it. Further specimens are from Burke and Mountrail Counties in 1970 by *Hegstad*.

Anemone multifida Poir. from Golden Valley County was a surprise, *N. Zaczkowski* 364, 3481.

**Ranunculus cardiophyllus* Hook. A specimen collected in McKenzie County in 1967 by *C. A. Barr* seems to be this species.

Alyssum desertorum Stapf. apparently is the proper name for that reported (*Stevens* 1963) as *A. alyssoides*. Better specimens are from the same county by *Zaczkowski*.

**Arabis glabra* Gray. Two specimens from Dunn County, *Stevens & Moir* 2255 and Sept. 14, 1956, and one from Burke County, *Stevens*, July 20, 1966, seems to belong here.

Chorispora tenella (Pall.) D.C. A second record is from Billings County, *Zaczkowski* 3333.

**Erysimum repandum* L. A single specimen collected on the campus in 1967 seems to be this species.

**Berberis repens* Lindl. was reported by *Barker* (1971) from Bowman County.

**Ribes cereum* Dougl. A sterile specimen was collected by *Jack Nelson* at Pretty Butte, western edge of Slope County, in 1960. *Nick Zaczkowski* collected flowering specimens there in 1970.

**Potentilla palustris* L. was reported by *Stewart* (1970) from McHenry County.

**Astragalus purshii* Dougl. was reported by *Zaczkowski*

(1970). It was identified by Fernald from a specimen which I collected in McKenzie County July 15, 1943. Another was collected in Emmons County in 1945. Walsh (1960) referred these to *A. lotiflorus*.

Caragana arborescens Lam. Glen Hegstad, who has been studying our northwestern counties extensively, reports apparent establishment. This area had many farmsteads abandoned after 1934.

Lotus corniculatus L. has become quite common along streets and lawns in the Fargo area.

Polygala senega L. Three collections by *Hegstad* in Burke County, 4770, 5413, 8038, extend the known range of this species.

**Euphorbia stictospora* Engelm. A specimen, *Bell* 1072, said to have been collected in the dooryard of a ranch in 1907 in McKenzie County was determined as this by Richardson (1968). It must have been a chance introduction.

**Rhamnus davurica* Pall. In 1965 I saw in Ransom County a windbreak of this, containing great numbers of seedlings. A second record is from *O. J. Lung* in 1964 from Emmons County ("came up in garden"). The fruits seem not usually eaten by birds.

Acalypha rhomboidea Raf. A second specimen is from Stutsman County, Sept. 3, 1964, Mrs. *Amy Rolling*, "came up in flower bed".

**Acer saccharinum* L. is often planted as a street tree. Two to three year old seedlings were collected by a hedge near a large maple tree in 1970, *Stevens* 3285.

**Lavatera cretica* L. was collected in Divide County on Aug. 20, 1969 by *L. M. Mitich* and by *Hegstad* (6239) in Burke County in 1970; escaped from, or persisting from, gardens.

Hypericum perforatum L. A second specimen, *Stevens* 3152, in Ransom County on the Sheyenne River bank by an old farm house, may have been planted. There were several plants but no new ones.

**Gaura parviflora* Dougl. reported by Barker (1971)

from Golden Valley County is probably a railroad introduction.

Conium maculatum L. was collected in Golden Valley and Billings Counties in 1969 and 1970 by Zaczkowski.

Osmorhiza claytoni (Michx.) C. B. Clarke. A second record was by V. Facey, Grand Forks County in 1958.

**Halenia deflexa* (Sm.) Griseb. was reported by Barker (1971) from Pembina County (KANU).

Phlox alyssifolia Greene was collected on Bullion Butte, Stark County, Zaczkowski 2329 in 1970.

Physostegia parviflora Nutt. I am inclined to think that our plant should be considered a variety of *P. virginiana* L. It is uniformly leafy, the leaves 1-2 (-5) cm wide, sharply toothed, flowers 15 (-18) mm long. Specimens of *P. formosior* Lunell, so labeled by Lunell, do not differ materially, but one from the same area labeled *P. parviflora* has the lower leaves narrowly oblong with blunt, low teeth. One from McLean County (V. T. Heidenreich 210) has leaves about 7 mm wide and some from Burke County (Hegstad 8458) have narrow leaves and blunt teeth but his 5943 from within ten miles of the same place agrees with our eastern specimens.

**Lythrum salicaria* L. is much planted and a considerable colony developed in a low, roadside area at Fargo (Stevens 2332). I found one plant at a similar place about one mile distant.

Stachys palustris L. The prevalent form in open, usually moist ground, has rather densely, evenly pilose stems (*S. scopulorum* Greene?). Along wooded streams in the eastern edge of the state the mid and lower stems often are nearly glabrous, with a few, retrorse, coarser, often somewhat pustulate, hairs on the angles and a few or more soft hairs on the sides. The calyx varies from sparsely to more densely pilose, rarely with short, glandular hairs.

**Collinsia parviflora* Lindl. was found in Slope County, Zaczkowski 3072.

**Pentstemon procera* Dougl. was reported by Barker (1971) from Burke County.

**Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange was collected along a formerly used railway track at Valley City, Barnes County in 1963, *Stevens* 2670. The area was pastured and plants not seen in 1971.

Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farwell. *Roys Willenbring*, collecting in Pembina County 1969-71, found a few plants near Cavalier, Pembina County, 799.

**Galium verum* L. One specimen is from Dickinson, Stark County in 1912, *C. H. Waldron* 130. I recall that perhaps about 1935, Dr. L. R. Waldron showed me a fragment of it. In 1967 I discovered a colony of it in a yard near his house, and distributed several sheets, *Stevens* 3028. In 1970 I looked again but did not find it.

**Sambucus pubens* Michx. In 1964 I visited a farm grove near Colfax, Cass County, where this plant had apparently been introduced and spread through the grove and along fence lines. Some years ago it had spread through the university's woody plantings but was eradicated.

**Ambrosia (Franseria) tomentosa* (A. Gray) Payne. A colony appeared in garden plots of the University at Fargo in 1963 (*Stevens* 2693). Another specimen is from Grand Rapids, LaMoure County, *Bill Shak*, Aug. 21, 1921.

Aster ciliolatus Lindl. This name apparently should be used for what has been called *A. sagittifolius* L. I have been unable to make satisfactory conclusions.

Bidens acuta (Wieg.) Britton. I still feel that this is a better "species" than many others. In our area it is quite striking, usually with sessile leaves, heads the size of those of *B. vulgata* with 2-3 cm long, leafy, outer bracts. The long-petioled leaves of *B. comosa* are lacking.

Centaurea maculosa Lam. A large colony of an acre or more was found along State Highway 1 in Nelson County at the outlet of Stump Lake in 1962, *Stevens* 2962.

**Chaenactis douglasii* (Hook.) H. & A. This is another extension from the west in Bowman County, *Zaczkowski*.

Crepis tectorum L. I had used the name *C. capillaris*, first on a specimen by *Lunell* from Bottineau County, but I believe it is *C. tectorum* which is quite common in the

Cavalier-Pembina area and spreading more widely. It is also abundant in western Becker County, Minnesota.

**Erigeron canbyi*. Specimens from the Killdeer Mts., Dunn County, by C. A. Barr, May 8, 1963, were considered this form by Mr. Barr.

Hymenopappus tenuifolius Pursh. Collections from Benson County, W. T. Barker 5567, make a notable eastern range extension.

**Senecio vulgaris* L. was received from Dickinson, Stark County in 1954; Stevens 1558 in 1955. Another garden location is at Fargo, Cass County in 1962, Stevens 2648, 2870. It had been found at Hawley, Clay County, Minnesota.

**Thelesperma marginatum* Rydb. was collected in Williams and Divide Counties, Hegstad 3095, 3552, 5798, 8030, in 1969-71.

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PRIORITY OF
THE BINOMIAL *PYROLA CHLORANTHA*

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Some confusion exists in the literature concerning the usage and priority of the binomials *P. chlorantha* Swartz and *P. virens* Schreber in Schweigger & Koerte. The most commonly used binomial for the green-flowered shinleaf in Europe up to and including the present time, and in North America until 1941, was *P. chlorantha* (Swartz, 1810). Fernald's short note (1941) in which he cited *P. virens* as antedating *P. chlorantha* by six years resulted in the common acceptance of the former name in most North American publications. However, the Flora Erlangensis of 1804 does not mention *Pyrola virens*.

It becomes clear, however, that *P. chlorantha* has priority over *P. virens* when the publication containing the original description of *P. virens* is closely examined (Schweigger & Koerte, 1811). The 1811 publication, Flora Erlangensis, is composed of two parts plus an Addenda et Corrigenda to Part I. The pagination of the addendum is sequential to that in Part I which is taken directly from a doctoral dissertation by Schweigger (1804).

A. F. Schweigger and F. Koerte published Flora Erlangensis in 1811 at which time the addendum as well as Part II were bound with a facsimile of the 1804 publication. The title page for the addendum bears neither of the authors' names, whereas the author of Part I is clearly indicated as being Schweigger and the authors of Part II as being Schweigger and Koerte. In the preface to the com-